

JPRS 82487

17 December 1982

# China Report

AGRICULTURE

No. 242



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

JPRS publications, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by JPRS. Proceedings indicating such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no proceedings indicating is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets are unaltered names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original mark and were supplied as apposite in context.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

#### PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original mark and were supplied as apposite in context.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

Information from Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

#### NOTE

17 December 1982

## CHINA REPORT

## AGRICULTURE

No. 242

## CONTENTS

## PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

## I. GENERAL INFORMATION

## National

First Institute of Agrobiological Genetics, Physiology Introduced (XINHUA RIBAO, 22 Sep 82) .....	1
Article Views Conditions for Hybrid Rice Utilization (RENMIN RIBAO, 4 Nov 82) .....	3
Short Commentary on Developing Reclamation Areas (RENMIN RIBAO, 31 Oct 82) .....	6

## Beijing

Requirements for Strengthening Finance in Commune, Brigade Enterprises (GONGSHE CAIWU, 6 Oct 82) .....	8
--	---

## Hebei

Procurement, Sales of Agricultural, Sideline Products During Brisk Season Urged (Hung Chen; HEBEI RIBAO, 21 Oct 82) .....	16
Cangzhou Makes Five Breakthroughs in Wheat Planting (HEBEI RIBAO, 21 Oct 82) .....	20
Large Sales of Chemical Fertilizers Outside Province Questioned (HEBEI RIBAO, 21 Oct 82) .....	22

**Heilongjiang**

Six Animal Husbandry Production Bases Set Up  
(RENMIN RIBAO, 4 Oct 82) ..... 25

Greatly Improved Economic Situation on State Farms Reported  
(HEILONGJIANG RIBAO, 17 Aug 82) ..... 27

**Henan**

Progress in Agricultural Production Viewed  
(RENMIN RIBAO, 29 Oct 82) ..... 29

**Jiangsu**

Province Peasants' Living Standard Increases  
(XINHUA RIBAO, 23 Sep 82) ..... 31

Marked Increase in Rural Income Reported  
(RENMIN RIBAO, 19 Sep 82) ..... 32

**Shandong**

Provincial Notice Issued on Fall Planting  
(DAZHONG RIBAO, 10 Sep 82) ..... 34

Autumn Planting Nearly Completed  
(DAZHONG RIBAO, 14 Oct 82) ..... 36

Province's Impoverished Prefectures Post Progress  
(DAZHONG RIBAO, 15 Sep 82) ..... 38

Brisk Rural Marketing Activities in Talan Prefecture  
(DAZHONG RIBAO, 10 Sep 82) ..... 40

**Briefs**

Record Domestic Animal Breeding ..... 42

Cotton Output ..... 42

High Yield Corn Variety ..... 43

**ABSTRACTS**

**METEOROLOGY**

BEIFANG TIANQI WEN JI [WEATHER IN NORTH CHINA], No 2, May 82 .... 44

## I. GENERAL INFORMATION

### FIRST INSTITUTE OF AGROBIOLOGICAL GENETICS, PHYSIOLOGY INTRODUCED

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 22 Sep 82 p 2

[Article: "Institute of Agrobiological Genetics and Physiology--A Brief Introduction"]

[Text] The Institute of Agrobiological Genetics and Physiology of Jiangsu Province was one of the first nine key agricultural research projects of our country. The completion of this project has provided significant conditions for our scientific agricultural research front to strengthen the basic research of applied technology in agrobiological genetics and physiology.

The tasks of Institute of Agrobiological Genetics and Physiology are: To place the main agricultural products as objects of research, apply the principles and methods of genetics and physiology to basic research, exploit new avenues, new techniques to improve varieties and plant breeding, and provide new breeding materials.

In accordance with the developmental needs of agricultural production and scientific research, the Institute has put emphasis, for the near future, on the following researches:

1. Research on genetics. The main objects of research are grain, cotton, and oil-bearing crops. New techniques of breeding, including chromosome process and distant hybridization, will be exploited. New variation materials and new methods will be created for breeding, and relevant genetic patterns will be investigated. In addition, it will create actively conditions in preparation for research on molecular genetics.

2. Research on growth genetics. The research will be mainly on how to use free cells and separated tissues to produce a wide spectrum of varieties, introduce orthoselection and evaluation techniques, provide new materials necessary for breeding. The research will include variation, evaluation and selection, genetics of rice resistance, as well as techniques of manufacturing of test tubes for breeding horticultural, precious and rare plants.

3. Research on growth physiology. The research will be mainly on techniques of regulating and controlling growth. Relevant mechanism will be progressively explored at the level of cytology and molecular biology. In addition, in close coordination with research on high-yield plant breeding techniques, the research will provide relevant physiological bases.

4. Research on photosynthetical physiology. The emphasis is on increasing the crops' utilization capability of light energy, including orthoselecting techniques of non-directional mutation, the evaluation and utilization of mutants of high net photosynthetic ratio, their combined descendants, the technical system of selecting and screening, by separating the colony, specific photosynthetic ecotypes, and supplying breeding parents. In addition, research will be done on utilization ratio of light energy by crops of different colonies, different levels and different structures, which will provide basis for high-yield crop breeding techniques.

5. Research on physiology of crops' adversity-resistance. The research will be mainly on the physiological effects of adverse circumstances on crops, to provide techniques to fight against diversity and secure stable yields. Research also includes the physiology of crops' adaptation to adverse circumstances, evaluation techniques of adversity-resistance of germ plasm sources.

6. Research on biochemistry. Mostly on demonstration of genetic features of crops and biochemical bases of their disease- and insect-resistance, as well as on relevant biochemical index necessary in breeding.

7. Research on analysis of variety quality, mainly to help the research on cultivation of new, high-yield, fine-quality and healthy varieties (such as selective breeding of new rape varieties with low erucic acid and low sulphoglucoside, or the breeding of new rice and wheat varieties containing high protein, etc.) A research will be progressively launched to formulate indexes for standardization of qualities of products, such as rice, flour, etc.

The successful execution of these research projects set down by the institute will lead to the refinement of varieties and improve breeding techniques. For example, with the success of research on method of cell culturing, the effectiveness of crop cultivation will be greatly increased. In the past, conventional breeding method was used to select plants in croplands after creation of variation. In case of rice, in one mu of field only 20,000 seedlings could be planted. And it could be done only once a year. By using method of cell culturing, one test tube can contain, at one time, 100,000 cells (that is, 100,000 single seedlings), which are equivalent to the number of seedlings in 5 mu of field. And, we can use, each time, a hundred or a thousand tubes. The work can be carried out in laboratories continuously and all year round. Thus, breeding time will be greatly shortened and the speed greatly intensified. In the past, crop cultivation of adversity-resistance was carried on in the fields. Tremendous manpower was required to inoculate; some of the plants had to be taken to the producing areas to be evaluated and selected. If test tubes are used, inoculation can be carried out on culture media, and selection can be done by adding certain elements in the culture media. Cells with resistance will subsist and become seedlings, while cells without resistance will die and be eliminated. This process not only saves labor and expenses, but also is effective and achieves quick results.

ARTICLE VIEWS CONDITIONS FOR HYBRID RICE UTILIZATION

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Nov 82 p 2

[Text] Since the appearance of hybrid rice produced by China's agricultural scientists, its reputation has spread all over the world. It is a giant contribution to China's grain production. In these last 2 years, however, it has been said that "the yield increase vigor of hybrid rice is deteriorating. The peak has passed. There is no more extensive action."

What is the prospect of development of hybrid rice? Is there still a yield increase potential? The reporter visited more than 10 provincial and municipal breeding specialists and those in charge of seed companies. Their answers are optimistic. Based upon a large quantity of convincing information they predicted that in the eighties the yield increase vigor of hybrid rice will contribute even more to the development of grain production.

Due to the fact that hybrid rice has an obvious heterosis, since 1976, its acreage has been rapidly expanding. From 1976 to 1981, the cumulative acreage of hybrid rice in the country reached 330 million mu and the grain production increased 30 billion jin. This is not something other superior breeds of rice can do. The yield increase vigor of hybrid rice is very obvious but this is not saying that there is no problem in this aspect of work. The phenomenon of mixing and the degeneration of hybrid rice seeds is one of the problems. It has been determined that for a 1 percent mixture of seeds, there is a yield reduction of 8-10 percent per mu. If the mix is 15-20 percent, the yield increase merit of hybrid rice is basically canceled out. The merit of hybrid rice and the demerit of mixing and degeneration are two mutually opposing aspects. Under a certain condition, the merit may be turned into a demerit but this type of transformation may be prevented by the work of people. This is not simply a theoretical inference; it is a fact proven by the practice in many areas. The Guangxi College of Agriculture and the Scientific Research Center of Huxi Farm, Jiangsu Province, etc., adopted a series of scientific measures to cause the purity of their hybrid rice seeds to be above 99 percent. Biological mixing of hybrid rice seeds can be controlled with a complete system and a heightened sense of responsibility during the processes of harvesting, sunning, threshing, packaging, and transporting the seeds. Using special tools may also prevent the seeds from mechanical mixing. A large quantity of research studies of scientists have proved that degeneration is an expression of mixing. It is a degeneration of various types of

mutant stalks and is not a degeneration of the characteristics of the variety. It is not at all a phenomenon of "reverting to ancestral origin." That is to say if mixing can be avoided, degeneration can be avoided. The yield increase merit of hybrid rice is stable and reliable. In some areas the cost of preparing seeds is high and the yield is low. This is another factor affecting the extension of hybrid rice. It takes more labor and fertilizer to prepare seeds of hybrid rice than ordinary rice so that the households who prepare the seeds cannot obtain a real profit therefore they are not eager in this work. Insufficient supply of seeds will limit the extension of hybrid rice, however. In some areas, the quality of seeds is poor and the yield is low mainly because the work of seed preparation is scattered. When the work is scattered, there is no guarantee of isolation, the form of production is backward, and the management is imperfect. In order to overcome these defects, some areas where hybrid rice is being cultivated establish a system of a seed-preparing county with provincial lands or a system of a seed-preparing commune with provincial lands. For example, in Xuzhou Prefecture of Jiangsu Province, a large and continuous piece of land is used to prepare seeds and the unit yield is 32-56 percent higher than that of scattered seed preparation. In 1981, the national seed preparation averaged nearly 100 jin/mu, to reduce the rate of seed preparation versus grain cultivation from 1 : 12 or 1 : 15 to 1 : 10. This result greatly enhances the reputation of hybrid rice. These seeds have become the good seeds in which the farmers have faith. Some farmers walked 100 li to buy hybrid rice seeds. When a seed company sells hybrid rice seeds, it is always jammed with people.

The third problem in the extension of hybrid rice is the positive feeling of the farmers in using hybrid seeds. The concerns of the farmers in this respect are mainly the following: (1) They have been ripped off by misguidance before and are afraid of hybrid rice being unreliable; (2) Cultivating hybrid rice requires a high level technology and they are afraid that they will not be able to do it themselves. These types of worries cannot be removed by forcible commands. It would not do either simply to rely upon word of mouth. The only way is to help them resolve technical difficulties through demonstrations to induce the farmers to cultivate the hybrid rice. There are 2 production teams in Xiangtan, Hunan Province that did not use hybrid rice regardless of repeated requests by their superiors. The county seed company finally signed contracts with them for experimental cultivation. The production teams provided the land and the labor and the seed company provided seeds and technical guidance. The seed company would take 15 percent of all surplus yield and if there was a yield reduction, the company would pay all of it. In that year's experimental cultivation the yield was 800 jin/mu, 200 jin higher than that of ordinary rice. The farmers were thus convinced. In the following year, there was no need of mobilization, the farmers voluntarily cultivated hybrid rice in an acreage amounting to 90 percent of the total paddies.

Of course, after the farmers become positive about it, the attitude of scientific caution remains necessary in extending hybrid rice over large areas. It is necessary to go through experimentation to extend it step-by-step and absolutely not to be in a hurry to extend it all at once. The successful creation of hybrid rice is an important revolution in rice culture. In seed preparation, cultivation and management, everything is a new process.

Many links are involved which must be tightly put together. Some areas have a shortfall of technical capability. If the traditional cultivation method is used to crop hybrid rice, the effort will be spent without gaining a yield increase. For this reason, these areas should train a technical staff core to establish a specialized technical team quickly, and to popularize the knowledge of scientific farming. This is an urgent task, at present, in extending hybrid rice.

Presently, there are not yet many groups of hybrid rice in China. This is also an important reason for hybrid rice not being further extended over large areas. The few available groupings cannot adapt to China's vast territory. Between the south and the north, the temperature, the water, the soil, and the daylight conditions are very different. It requires a spirit of national cooperation to break through these barriers within a short period of time to produce a large number of new groupings with high heterosis, heat and cold tolerance and resistance, disease and pest resistance, and early maturity characteristics.

China is in a leadership position of the world in cultivating hybrid rice. If leadership is strengthened and some concrete problems are understood, acknowledged, emphasized, and resolved, suitable measures may be adopted to allow this bright star of the green kingdom to give forth even greater brilliance.

6248  
CSO: 4007/57

SHORT COMMENTARY ON DEVELOPING RECLAMATION AREAS

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 31 Oct 82 p 2

[Text] It is the agricultural policy developed in the party's 12 proposals that more grains and economic crops should be produced from the limited acreage of cropland and with the total development of forestry, animal husbandry, and fishery, the needs for industrial development and livelihood of the people are to be satisfied. How are state-operated farms going to implement this policy to create a new phase of economic development of agriculture and reclamation? The practice of intensive operation in Dawa Reclamation District of Liaoning Province to raise the economic benefit is an important answer to the question.

Dawa Reclamation District changed its extensive operation to intensive operation to increase its yield of grain per mu and its commercial grain supply 2.1-fold and 4.5-fold respectively over those of 1980, the year of the best harvests for all the farms of the country. The profit per mu was many times higher. The natural conditions of the majority of farms in the country are better than those of Dawa Reclamation District. If all are to practice intensive operation to produce 100 jin/mu more grain, the supply of commercial grain each year may more than double. What a great potential this is!

For the state-operated farms to practice intensive operation, each must start from its own conditions and walk its own road. Presently, many farms have excess manpower, which is growing and at a relatively fast speed. Some farms are burdened by a manpower surplus, on the one hand, and practicing extensive operation, on the other. They are not willing to invest more manpower in fieldwork. The result is vast seeding and little harvest. This situation definitely cannot continue. Practice has proved that with respect to an intensive operation, the farms should start from an increase of labor investment. The production accumulation will increase from the increased harvest. In this manner, less money is needed to reap more benefits. The other important real condition of the farms is their high science and technology capabilities. The nucleus of intensive farming is technological intensiveness. Thus, for the farms to practice intensive operation is to utilize their own science and technology capacities fully to adopt advanced and useful agricultural science and technology wherever it is best suited.

The central purpose of practicing an intensive operation is to raise the economic benefits it invests more manpower, materials, and adopts more scientific techniques to use the existing cropland, in order to obtain higher yields and higher value products. In order to do this, it is necessary to handle the relationship between input and output scientifically and to proceed with concrete analysis of input and output of every item of the production economy so that a scheme of optimal economic benefit may be selected to reach the goal of a large-scale increase of the economic benefits.

To strive to raise the unit yield by intensive farming to increase the productivity of the land is the best way of increasing the yield and increasing the income for state-operated farms. They should not eye grain production only. They should put more emphasis on comprehensive operation and comprehensive utilization. On the one hand, the limited land should be fully utilized to obtain a high yield of grains and, on the other hand, multiple operations should be developed in a big way to process farm and animal products and to practice comprehensive operations in farming, industry, and commerce so that the value of the products produced from unit area of land may double and multiply to cause the productivity of the land to be several times to several tens of times higher.

6248  
CSO: 4007/57

BELJING

## REQUIREMENTS FOR STRENGTHENING FINANCE IN COMMUNE, BRIGADE ENTERPRISES

Beijing GONGSHE CAIWU (COMMUNE FINANCIAL AFFAIRS) in Chinese No 10, 6 Oct 82  
pp 10-15

[Article: "Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery; Ministry of Finance; Agricultural Bank of China; Requirements in Reorganizing and Strengthening Finance Work in Commune and Brigade Enterprises"]

[Text] All provincial, municipal, and autonomous region bureau of commune and brigade enterprises, departments (bureaus) of finance, and agricultural banks:

Based on the spirit of documents No 1 (1982) issued by the CPC Central Committee and No 10 (1982) issued by the State Council, and in order to assist and promote commune and brigade enterprises to further and properly carry out their financial reorganization, strengthen the management of financial affairs, and correctly handle and rectify financial affair problems which arise as a result, the following requirements are presented for the reorganization and strengthening of financial affairs work in commune and brigade enterprises:

### I. Must strengthen leadership of commune and brigade enterprises and conscientiously carry out reorganization of financial affairs

In the last few years, the development of commune and brigade enterprises has been very rapid and it has contributed to the development of the national economy, in supporting agricultural production, and in increasing the income of the members. However, because of the poor capability of the cadres, relatively weak foundation work, and inadequacies in the systems of financial affairs management and bookkeeping and accounting, many problems still exist. To correct these problems, at the same time that we promote necessary enterprise readjustment in accordance with the party's principles and policies, requirements of the national economic development, and production, supply, and marketing conditions, we must also conscientiously implement and develop the reorganization work of financial affairs and correct the conditions of management confusion and disorderly accounting.

The major tasks in the reorganization of the financial affairs of the commune and brigade enterprises are to find out the real situation, overcome confusion, perfect the systems, improve management, plug loopholes, increase income and reduce expenditures, straighten out financial and economic disciplines, correct unhealthy trends, and deal a blow to serious criminal economic activities. The

basic objective is to improve the economic benefit and promote the healthy development of the commune and brigade enterprises. The purpose of the reorganization of the financial affairs is to improve management and administration and to promote production. It should not adversely affect production. In the overall process, the work of enterprise readjustment and reorganization, the work of strengthening financial affairs and accounting, and efforts to deal a blow to criminal economic activities must be closely united and arranged on an overall basis.

The work of reorganizing the financial affairs of the commune and brigade enterprises is large, involves a wide area, and is heavily political. It must be carried out through unified deployment, step-by-step in stages and with planning, under the unified direction of various levels of the party committee and the people's government, coordinated by related departments, and based on the spirit of related documents of the central government and the State Council.

The financial affairs reorganization is a total tackling of the finance and accounting work of the enterprises. It is also a project for a major improvement of management and administration. Thus, it must be carried out through the method of experience summarization and work improvement. A mass movement is not carried out, but it must follow the mass line in investigation and studies to determine the problems clearly and to solve them properly. Before the financial affairs reorganization of an enterprise is completed, checking and acceptance must be organized. Areas not meeting requirements must be corrected and whatever is lacking must be added. This cannot be merely going through the motions.

## II. Conduct overall property accounting

In the work of reorganizing the financial affairs of the commune and brigade enterprises, a clear account on an overall basis must be made of the properties of the enterprise. This includes the entire fixed assets of the enterprise, materials, products, expenses to be allocated, cash, deposits, and various accounts receivable and payable. In the accounting of properties and materials, we must check both goods and accounts, determine clearly quantities actually on hand and shortages, and clearly identify the portion for normal production needs, the amount of excess and overstock, and the amount that is damaged or otherwise not usable because of property changes. The expenses to be allocated should be differentiated between those which are rational and those which are not. The accounts receivable and payable should be clearly identified by customer. They should be clearly separated as accounts for normal settlement, accounts for arbitration, overdue accounts, and accounts requiring further treatment. A detailed list should be made according to units or individuals. Cash shortages, errors, and white slips [of I.O.U.'s in the warehouse must be clearly determined.

Results of investigation should be reviewed and approved by the commune or brigade. Those that should be verified by related upper level departments should be transmitted immediately for verification and approval. Based on the actual figures after review and approval, the enterprise should make the necessary adjustments on the books. After the investigation, the accounts must tally with the facts. Problems identified from the investigation should be handled

according to the document No 10 (1982) issued by the State Council, and the finance and accounting system for commune-operated enterprises and its supplemental regulations established by the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Finance. Problems of a special nature should be referred to the enterprise management department and finance department in the province, municipality, or autonomous region for resolution according to the spirit of related documents of the central government and the State Council. The designed method of handling should be transmitted to the provincial, municipal, or autonomous region people's government for approval before implementation.

The reorganization work must also be based on the concrete conditions of the individual enterprise and its prominent points. In general, emphasis should be placed on solving such problems as serious overstocking of materials and products, excessively huge credits and liabilities, and confusion in cash management. Measures should be adopted to employ unused materials and active steps should be taken to manage surplus and unneeded materials. For overstocked products, on the one hand, outlets should be expanded, avenues increased, and sales actively pursued. On the other hand, production plans should be rationally adjusted, output should be controlled, and quality should be improved to avoid additional overstocks. For credits from banks and trusts which are due or overdue and various moneys that should be paid, a payment plan should be prepared and an active effort should be made for their payment or return. Money that should be paid should be quickly received. A time limit should be set for money owed by individuals, and leaders and cadres at various levels should take the lead to return money owed. For units or individuals who owe relatively large sums of money and who are not making a conscientious effort to pay back, the enterprise has the authority to collect compensation fees based on the interest rate of bank loans. Formal reviews and transfer of account procedures should be carried out to take care of the "white slips" in place of cash in the warehouse. At the same time, efforts should be made to get the moneys back. In the future, no one will be allowed to approve these slips and draw cash without going through the specified procedures. The use of "white slips" in place of cash for payment will not be permitted.

### III. Control capital construction and strictly enforce review and approval procedures

The capital construction of commune and brigade enterprises includes procurement for expansion, reconstruction, excavation, innovation, and transformation in order to have fixed assets. The management of all these projects should be strengthened. They should be strictly controlled according to the spirit of the State Council document No 77 (1981) and reviewed and approved according to established procedures.

To develop the production of commune and brigade enterprises, we should first see if it can be done through the development of potential, innovation, and reconstruction of the existing enterprise. Capital construction should not be planned whenever problems can be solved by developing the potentials of existing facilities. If capital construction must be planned and implemented, there should be a significant amount of self-developed funds, the principal of acting

according to one's capability must be insisted upon, and every effort should be made to achieve savings in investment and rapid results. Generally, new projects should not be started where a shortage of investment funds still exist for a similar project started in the past, where the sources of investment fund are not firmly arranged, and where circulating funds are not adequate. To carry out capital construction through the indiscriminate charging of costs, diversion of circulating funds, or indiscriminate transfer and borrowing of resources is not permitted.

All provincial, municipal, and autonomous region management departments and finance departments should develop methods to control capital construction by the commune and brigade enterprises based on the principle of different levels of control for different businesses and different size operations. The developed methods are to be reported to the provincial, municipal, or autonomous region people's government for approval before implementation. The practice of taking action first and reporting later or going one's own way is strictly forbidden. For capital construction started without the required reporting and approval, finance will not arrange supporting funds and banks and trusts will not provide any credits or start an account for the purpose of final accounting. Furthermore, the responsibility for the action should be pursued and dealt with.

Existing capital construction projects should be put in order. They should be reevaluated. Projects which do not meet the policy of adjustment and those which are in the "fishing" category should be stopped, changed, or slowed down. For projects which have been completed and have started production but had not gone through examination and acceptance, should go through the process. For projects which have exceeded their planned construction time, the reason for the delay should be determined and remedial measures should be presented.

#### IV. Properly handle financial work for closed, suspended, merged, and transferred enterprises

During the period of readjustment and reorganization, some of the commune and brigade enterprises were closed, suspended, merged, or transferred. Based on their individual and varying conditions, the clearing of properties and transfer work for these enterprises must be properly carried out to avoid losses and wastes.

The properties and materials of closed and suspended enterprises must be thoroughly checked out and a detailed inventory must be compiled. Special persons must be assigned for their safekeeping and handling. These properties and materials must not be transferred privately or used for other purposes. Their seizure for private use by any units or individuals is strictly forbidden. In case of violation, economic responsibilities and legal responsibilities should be pursued.

The credits and liabilities of closed and suspended enterprises, including loans to be paid back and taxes and finance circulating funds, should be cleared up within a set time limit. They should be actively collected or repaid. If the cleared up receipts of a closed or suspended enterprises are

insufficient to cover its liabilities, the repayment to cover the deficit is the responsibility of the commune and brigade that the enterprise is subordinate to.

For those merged or transferred enterprises which are released to brigades or production teams according to the principle of mutual economic benefit, the transfer of financial affairs and loans must be properly processed. For those which are merged or jointly operated with other enterprises, a contract must be signed and the work of computation of shares and bookkeeping must be properly carried out. For enterprises which need to change their production, the original facilities and materials must be fully utilized and the funds needed for the shift of production are to be actively raised and arranged on the foundation of developing the internal potentials of the enterprise.

The land occupied by closed down and suspended enterprises should be cleaned up and returned to the production teams as soon as possible. Before the processing of closed down, suspended, merged, and transferred enterprises is finalized, the original enterprise responsible person and the finance and accounting responsible person have the economic responsibility for the security of all the properties and materials of the enterprise and for clearing up its credits and liabilities. At the time this clearing up process is finalized, they must prepare a special report which, along with related documents, file materials, account reports, etc. are to be turned over to the commune or brigade in good order for review and acceptance. Only then are their responsibilities completed.

#### V. Adjust profit distribution relationship and strengthen profit utilization control.

In the distribution of profits of commune and brigade enterprises, the major problem at present is the adjustment of the relationship between the commune and brigade and the production team and commune members and the increase of actual economic benefits for the production team and commune members.

Another important problem is the adjustment of the relationship between the commune and brigade and the enterprise and the expansion of the self-determination authorities of the enterprise. The ratio of profit distribution of commune and brigade and the enterprise and the expansion of the self-determination authorities of the enterprise. The ratio of profit distribution of commune and brigade enterprises should be rationally adjusted based on the existing foundation, the principle of giving consideration to the interests of the state, the collective body, and the individual, and the spirit of controlling investment for capital construction, enriching the circulating fund of the enterprise, supporting agricultural production, and gradually raising direct distribution to the commune members. In order to guarantee and expand the self-determination authority of the enterprise, the practice of percentage retention of profits by the enterprise must be implemented and this percentage figure must be increased appropriately. Because of the drastic differences in the level of development of commune and brigade enterprises and the level of income of the commune members, the adjustment of the profit distribution ratio should be determined individually according to local conditions and should not be treated all in the same manner.

For the purpose of strengthening the control of profit utilization, the procedure for transmitting profits upwards and the limitations of profit utilization

must be based strictly on those established by the higher level. Without approval, they cannot be changed or expanded by the commune and brigade enterprises.

Commune and brigade enterprises must transmit profits to the communes and brigades according to specified time frame and ratio (or fixed amount). The communes and brigades must not secure profits from the enterprises outside the specified time frame or beyond the specified ratio (or fixed amount). No unit or individual may use any reason to transfer for other uses the profits, funds, and products of an enterprise.

#### VI. Strictly enforce financial and economic discipline and correct unhealthy trends

The strengthening of financial and economic discipline and the correction of unhealthy trends are essential measures in the adjustment and reorganization of commune and brigade enterprises. They are also important aspects in the reorganization of financial affairs. The propaganda and education on obeying disciplines and laws and on system implementation must be conducted for the cadres and enterprise personnel. All activities of violating financial and economic disciplines must be forcefully stopped.

The commune and brigade enterprises must pay taxes according to tax laws and regulations. Stealing taxes, evading taxes, and delaying and owing taxes are not permitted. Operating funds must be raised and arranged according to regulations specified under the financial system. They cannot be diverted indiscriminately from within the enterprises or from related units. Responsibilities must be carried out and economic relationships handled according to signed economic contracts. Extravagance and waste, entertaining guests, and giving gifts must be opposed. The drawing of "social expenses" and other variations of violating financial and economic activities are to be prevented. The wage and award systems established by the commune member representatives meeting or shareholders meeting in accordance with state regulations and approval must be carried out. The concoction of pretexts and indiscriminate distribution of awards outside specified conditions of the system is not permitted. The borrowing, trial use, or other forms of making use of funds and materials of collective organizations is not permitted.

Cadres and enterprise personnel violating financial and economic and disciplines should be dealt with seriously. Light offenses and first offenders are to be handled with criticism and education. Disciplinary actions should be taken against serious offenses and repeat offenders, in addition to recovering the funds and materials unlawfully taken. We must struggle against such unlawful acts as embezzling properties, graft and stealing, bribery, accepting bribes, profiteering, and smuggling or selling smuggled goods. Persons engaged in serious criminal activities should be punished by judicial organizations according to the law.

## VII. Establish and perfect finance and accounting systems and strengthen finance and accounting personnel

During the checking and reorganization, the commune and brigade enterprises should conduct an investigation on the establishment of the finance and accounting systems and their implementation. Primarily, a clear check should be made on whether or not systems should be established, whether or not they meet the requirements of the state, and what problems still exist in the areas of strengthening management and administration and improving economic benefits. Commune and brigade enterprises should, on the basis of the results of the investigation, establish a plan so that the finance and accounting systems are strengthened and perfected as quickly as possible to develop their management and supervision effects.

Systems of working must be specified and normal financial affairs and accounting procedures must be established. The foundation work of original recordkeeping, measuring and calculating, receiving and issuing materials, and quota management is to be strengthened. The basic systems of capital construction reporting and approval, money management, review and approval of expenditures, distribution and utilization of profits, tabulated bookkeeping, and cost accounting are to be established and perfected, and their thorough implementation must be enforced.

The commune and brigade enterprises should fully develop the supervisory effect of financial affairs and accounting. Through the review and approval of accounting vouchers, examination of financial receipts and expenditures, and analysis of economic results, loopholes in financial affairs are guarded against, financial and economic disciplines are strictly maintained, and problems are immediately brought to the attention of the leaders and upper levels for review.

Extremely important attention, must be given to the problem of democratic handling of finances. A system of plan review and approval and final accounting, with commune member representatives and enterprise personnel representatives participating should be established, so that the masses can truly be the masters of their finances and participate in the management of financial affairs.

Currently the condition of "one inadequate, two weak, and three unstable" exists among the finance and accounting personnel of commune and brigade enterprises. Effective measures must be adopted to correct this condition as rapidly as possible. Up to now, the commune management departments and the commune and brigade enterprises with relatively large production potentials and requirements for stable development still do not have specialized finance and accounting personnel. These personnel must be made available rapidly based on the spirit of selecting the good and utilizing the able and adopting the methods of adjusting between surplus and shortage, short duration training, and the old bringing along the new.

Relative stability must be guaranteed for the finance and accounting personnel. For the various levels of finance and accounting personnel, their duties and responsibilities must be clearly determined, their authority must be protected, the direction of their ideology and work must be strengthened, and their economic remuneration must be properly solved.

Training for finance and accounting personnel must be strengthened. A systematic training may be carried out on the basis of the requirements of the finance and accounting systems established and published by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Finance. It is also possible for the training to be based on developments in the work activities and conducted by business categories and by special subjects. Another method would be to carry out training through on-the-job support and direction by a combination of evaluation and comparison, mutual checking and review, and summarization of lessons from work experiences and, thus, the policy level and work ability of the finance and accounting personnel are continuously improved.

### VIII. Develop the supervisory and regulating effects of finance and banking

Through the distribution of funds and management of credits, various levels of finance and banking (including credit associations, other areas are the same) should develop the effects of their supervision and regulation during the adjustment and reorganization of commune and brigade enterprises. Subject to availability of financial resources and funding, necessary support should be provided to enterprises which meet the policy requirements of adjustment and reorganization. Active support should be provided to minority regions, mountain regions, far border regions, and poor regions where the conditions for developing commune and brigade enterprises are available and where good economic benefits may be obtained. For those who engage in blind development, who supplement their circulating funds with profits earned against regulations, divert circulating funds for capital construction, as well as those who do not follow the stipulated procedures in adjustment and reorganization, the finance and banking units must adopt restrictive measures or even discontinue their financial support and refuse to grant loans.

The finance departments together with the management departments must properly manage and use their finance to support the commune and brigade enterprises in their investments and turn around funds. The turn around funds must be recalled on schedule as specified in the contracts in order to speed up the turn around. Attention must also be paid to summarizing experiences and further improving economic benefits.

In extending loans, the banks must conscientiously carry out the principles of the three investigations system (investigation prior to granting, evaluation at time of granting, and checking after granting). The bank must properly control the use of a loan and make sure that it is repaid on time. Efforts must be made to improve the economic benefits of the loan.

The finance and banking units must strengthen the supervision and periodically check the commune and brigade enterprises in their conducts related to finance and economic disciplines, pricing policies, payment of taxes, and the use and return of loans and turn around funds. They must continue to assist the enterprises in carrying out their financial affairs reorganization, establishing and perfecting their finance and accounting systems, training of finance and accounting personnel, and strengthening accounting work. They must properly conduct investigation and studies, reflect new conditions and new problems that may emerge during the adjustment and reorganization, present ideas for solution, and push forward the healthy development of the commune and brigade enterprises.

PROCUREMENT, SALES OF AGRICULTURAL, SIDELINE PRODUCTS DURING BRISK SEASON URGED

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 21 Oct 82 p 2

[Article by Hung Chen [7703 2525]: "Properly Carry Out the Procurement and Sales Work of Agricultural and Sideline Products During the Brisk Season"]

[Text] In his report to the CPC 12th National Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang clearly pointed out: "The quality of commercial work directly affects industrial and agricultural production and people's daily living.... On the foundation of a complete understanding of the conditions and conscientious summarization of experiences, we must concretely improve commercial work and vigorously dredge, widen and increase the waterways of circulation so that goods will have their free circulation, materials will have their use, and commerce will fully develop its influences in pushing forward production, leading production, safeguarding supplies, and promote economic prosperity." Currently, to welcome the arrival of the market's brisk season, the proper development of the work of procurement and sales of agricultural and sideline products is to properly carry out commercial work in accordance with the directive spirit of Comrade Hu Yaobang in order to meet the needs of economic development.

(I)

Because of the firm implementation of the various policies for the rural areas, correction of the "left" ideology, implementation of various forms of production responsibility systems, and the fact that the production positiveness of the large numbers of peasants have been greatly aroused since the party's Third Plenary Session, and the relatively good weather conditions this year, an overall abundant harvest has been achieved in our province. Multiple enterprises have also had some very important developments. A rapid development has been achieved especially in the breeding industry with the appearance of many specialized households. We can say that the entire rural area is full of vitality and a great situation is just beginning to unfold.

The development of the agricultural and sideline industries has greatly enriched the brisk season market this year. First, the peasants have asked to sell greater quantities of agricultural and sideline products. Now they are concerned that they will not be able to sell the things they have produced. At the same time, because of the changes in the format of selling to the state, which is now largely on the household by household basis, the work of

commercial procurement has greatly increased. Faced with this requirement, the staff and workers of the commercial departments must actively solve the possible emerging problems of "difficult to sell corn," "difficult to sell peanuts," "difficult to sell fruit," "difficult to sell pharmaceutical materials," "difficult to sell pigs," and "difficult to turn over cotton." At the same time, after the peasants have sold their products, they will want to buy needed peasants have sold their products, they will want to buy needed industrial products in return, such as production materials, construction materials, and daily consumer products. We must do everything possible to satisfy the needs of the peasants. We must investigate the basic market conditions and the quantities and specifications of the products that the peasants want to sell. How many industrial products will the peasants need, what kind and what quality? How much of these have been prepared for sale? We must have clear answers to these questions, so that the supply and sales work for this year's brisk season market will be properly carried out.

(II)

The peasants have produced for us large quantities of agricultural, sideline, and special native products. This is the result of their hard labor. The commercial departments should properly procure these products. If we do not do this work well and the peasants cannot sell what they have produced the products are left in their hands or even become spoiled, the productive enthusiasm of the peasants will be seriously damaged, which will be harmful to the continued development of the rural area. We should also understand that although the production of the peasants has increased it does not mean that our social needs are satisfied. It does not mean that our demands for agricultural, sideline, and special native products have increased. Actually, our demands are still not enough. Our commercial departments must make the maximum effort to procure all the products the peasants want to sell and in turn push the marketing of these products. The commercial departments must procure the products under the state's centralized procurement and assigned procurement plan. Vigorous efforts must be made to push the sale of the Class 2 products and the large quantities of Class 3 products through many different channels after the assigned procurement tasks have been completed (contracts between agriculture and commerce for key Class 3 products must be carried out). The state-operated commercial enterprises and supply and sales cooperatives must proceed with organizing work, direct the production of the peasants and the sales promotion work, direct the production of the peasants and the sales promotion work, and cannot allow the production results of the peasants to incur losses. One is to persist with the contracting for grains and oil without change and also to persist with making up the shortages from the abundant. The grain departments must open up, not limit, procurement. Wherever there is a discontinuation or limitation on procurement, the responsibility for such an action must be pursued. This must be announced to the masses so that they can supervise the implementation. At the time of procurement, the livelihood of the people must be properly arranged. After the state's procurement and excess procurement tasks are completed, negotiated procurement must be actively developed. Two is that in cotton procurement every effort must be made to procure all the cotton delivered to the cotton station on the same day. A schedule must be arranged to guarantee procurement.

Three is that there should be procurement methods for other agricultural, sideline, and special native products to guarantee their procurement and further sales. Four is to increase procurement network locations and train working personnel. This means not only training in techniques but also training in ideology. Civilized and courteous trading is to be achieved.

(III)

The rural area is the principal part of the market. With the continued development of the rural product economy, the procurement and sales tasks of agricultural and sideline products must become greater each day. At the same time, with the increase of economic income by the peasants, their requirements for production and daily living materials will also continue to increase and the supply task for industrial products will also become greater. Thus, we must change from the past of laying particular stress on the urban market and neglecting the rural market to not only paying attention to the urban market but also giving greater attention to the rural market. When rural procurement and sales activities are properly developed, a new prospect will emerge in the entire commercial work. We must thoroughly fulfill the "Decision" of the State Council. The principal method of extending the wholesale network is by joint operation between the state and the cooperatives. Other methods must be based on local conditions. No matter what method we adopt, we must pay attention to rational distribution and think in terms of economic benefit. It must be based on the direction of flow of the goods. The establishment of network locations should not be based on administrative divisions. The reorganization of the rural shuangdaidian [7175 0108 1648] is a requirement based on the objective conditions and the trend of the time. However, the masses must be consulted on whether or not to make the change. The overall principle is to facilitate the movement of industrial products to the rural areas and to adopt many methods in further expanding the sales activities of industrial products in the rural area. The sales troops already organized must be stabilized and expanded. Exchange meetings and sales exhibits must be widely organized. Mobile sales to the rural areas must be vigorously organized in order that the masses may come face to face with the goods. For overstocked goods in the warehouses, such flexible methods as moving to another warehouse for commissioned sales, increasing discount rates, and delayed payment must be continued. Retail units should also be encouraged to actively promote the sales of these goods. For some stagnant goods, consideration may also be given for the buyer to enjoy the lower wholesale price after a certain quantity has been purchased in order to encourage greater sales.

In order to properly move industrial products down to the rural areas, various areas should organize mobile delivery at specified locations and specified times. Combining fixed location wholesale with mobile delivery is a good method and must be vigorously promoted.

The waterways for the circulation of goods must be further dredged open, widened, and increased. The first thing is to vigorously dredge open the main waterway of state-operated commercial enterprises so that we will truly achieve the goal that goods will have their free circulation and materials will have their use. At the same time, based on market demands, the development of collective

commercial enterprises and individual enterprises must also be continued, especially in the small general merchandise trade and the repair and service trades. After the communes and brigades have completed their unified procurement, assigned procurement, and state procurement contracts, they may also sell the remaining products themselves. Some of these products which cannot be sold locally may also be sold to distant places.

(IV)

For a long time, we have been accustomed only to procurement, transfer, and supply according to plans. We have not paid attention to investigations and studies, we have not understood the market information very well, and we have not organized the sources of supply on a timely basis according to changes in market supply and demand. Thus, it is not possible to satisfy the production and daily living requirements of the masses to the maximum extent. This kind of supply system ideology and style must be changed. We must learn to do business and learn civilized trading. We must strengthen the market evaluation and forecast work and properly gather market information in order to provide information to the industry on a timely basis. Both industry and commerce must improve their sensitivity and ability to react to market changes. This is one of the basic conditions in organizing the production and circulation of commercial goods and the market supply. For this reason, the various levels of leadership must put in hard work and exert great efforts to properly carry out this work.

5974  
CSO: 4007/48

## CANGZHOU MAKES FIVE BREAKTHROUGHS IN WHEAT PLANTING

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 21 Oct 82 p 1

[Article: "Plant to New Level; Create New Prospects; Wheat Planting in the Cangzhou Region Makes Five Breakthroughs This Autumn"]

[Text] The Cangzhou region treated wheat planting as the key practical action in fulfilling the spirit of the CPC 12th National Congress and in creating new agricultural breakthroughs. The rate of planting was faster than last year and quality was better than previous years. By 16 October the task of planting 5.7 million mu of wheat in the entire region had been basically completed.

There were five breakthroughs in the quality of wheat planting this autumn in the Cangzhou region. The first was the large area of moisture addition, with an increase of area of 6 percent over last year and basically achieving the condition of planting with adequate moisture. The second was more application of fertilizers, especially the combination application of nitrogen and phosphorous fertilizers which was more than any previous year. Based on an investigation of the five counties of Mengcun, Nanpi, Wuqiao, Jiahe, and Dongguang alone, the areas with combination application of nitrogen and phosphorous fertilizers represented 66 percent of the total planting area. The third was better land preparation. Generally, the three ploughings and four rakings were carried out, achieving the condition of soft at the top and firm at the bottom which has not been accomplished in many years. The fourth was the planting of more wheat which was suitable for the season. A total of 1.86 million mu of Bailu wheat were planted in the region this autumn, an increase of 750,000 mu over last year. The acreage of Qiufen wheat was 2.96 million mu, an increase of 500,000 mu over last year. The fifth was scientific planting. This was particularly true with dry planting of alkali land wheat, which employed technical innovations in cultivation. In the 25,000 mu of dry planting of alkali land wheat in the Dongguang County, the new technique of "four changes and one early" cultivation was promoted.

New breakthroughs in the quality of wheat planting were achieved this autumn in the Cangzhou region because of the conscientious and thorough practice of the spirit of the CPC 12th National Congress by the various levels of party and government leadership organizations. More than 7,000 regional, county, and commune cadres in the region personally went to the basic levels to publicize the fulfillment of the spirit of the 12th National Congress and assist the commune members in wheat planting. For the more than 83,000 households in the region having difficulty planting wheat, the "five assists and one contract"

was carried out. These were assists in funds, labor, livestock, well tools, and techniques. The cadres "contracted" for wheat planting for households having difficulties. Activities of mutual assistance were also implemented among the commune members and the communist style was greatly developed. At the same time, technical service work was vigorously developed. More than 400 technical cadres were released from regular work to travel to the rural areas. They took hold of over 43,000 model scientific and technical households, assisted the communes and brigades in establishing over 2,600 technical study classes, developed technical consulting service work in the fields, and pushed forward scientific wheat planting.

5974

CSO: 4007/48

## LARGE SALES OF CHEMICAL FERTILIZERS OUTSIDE PROVINCE QUESTIONED

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 21 Oct 82 p 2

[Article by staff: "Why Are Large Quantities of Our Province's Chemical Fertilizers Sold to the Outside? The Sale of Large Quantities of Hebei's Chemical Fertilizers To Outside the Province Has Increased the Contradiction Between Supply and Demand; Recommend That This Problem Be Solved Quickly"]

[Text] The sales of Hebei's chemical fertilizers have gradually increased in recent years. In 1965, these sales amounted to 271,000 tons but increased to 957,000 tons in 1970, an increase of 340 percent. In 1975, the sales totaled 1,344,000 tons, an increase of 40 percent over 1970. By 1980, the sales reached 2.93 million tons, an increase of 120 percent over 1975. In 1981, the sales totaled 2,633,000 tons, which represented a decrease of 11 percent over 1980.

Based on investigative analysis by related departments, the demand for chemical fertilizers in our province in the next few years will be: 4.19 million tons in 1982, 4.64 million tons in 1983, 4.83 million tons in 1984, and 5.04 million tons in 1985.

In addition to the state's unified distribution and allocation to outside the province, our current production capacity basically can meet the demands of our agricultural production. However, industry and commercial business are shipping large quantities out of the province, causing a great decrease in the available supply of chemical fertilizers in the province.

One reason for the large shipments of chemical fertilizers out of the province is the pricing problem. Comparing the higher price for sales outside the province (167 to 170 yuan for each ton of small nitrogen fertilizer leaving the factory with the lower price for sales in the province (150 yuan each ton leaving the factory), there is a difference of 20 some yuan per ton. Consequently, for the sake of profits as well as certain requirements in operations, the plants and commercial departments are shipping large quantities out of the province. Based on statistics, in 1981 the industry sold 460,000 tons of ammonium carbonate and 230,000 tons of phosphate fertilizers outside the province while the commercial businesses sold 230,000 tons of nitrogenous fertilizers and 33,000 tons of phosphate fertilizers, a total of 950,000 tons. Despite the strengthening of chemical fertilizer control, the industry still sold 230,000 tons outside the province and the commercial businesses sold 170,000

tons, a total of 400,000 tons from January to July of this year. It is estimated that by the end of the year the total sales outside the province will not be below 500,000 tons.

Naturally, if there is a surplus of chemical fertilizers in our province, appropriate support of other provinces is acceptable. However, that is not the situation at present. There is still a supply gap in our province. Based on the statistics for the supply and sales cooperatives system alone, 930,000 tons of chemical fertilizers were shipped into our province from the outside last year and 558,000 tons from January to August this year. On one hand, we are blindly making shipments out of the province and on the other, we are bringing in chemical fertilizers from the outside. This is wasting the state's manpower and materials.

Another reason for the large sales of chemical fertilizers outside the province is our small warehouse capacity and low storage capabilities. The sale of chemical fertilizers is highly seasonal. Basically, the peasants only make purchases when they have to be used. Thus, the storage of the commercial departments is greatly increased, but their storage capacities are very small. During the slack season, the chemical fertilizer storage is as much as 1 million tons. This would require 1 million square meters of warehouse space. But the total space of the entire production system in the province is only 440,000 square meters. The space specially for chemical fertilizers is even more limited. Because of this tight warehouse situation, a lot of the chemical fertilizers have to be stored in the open, resulting in very large damages during rainy weather and affecting the enthusiasm of the commercial departments in the procurement of chemical fertilizers during the slack season.

The above problem increases the contradiction between chemical fertilizer supply and demand during the brisk season. The black market is rampant in some places. For instance, at the Dasong County Fair in Li County, the market for urea during the brisk season is as high as 800 yuan a ton greatly exceeding the specified price of the state. The profiteering elements are making huge fortunes, and the peasant masses have some strong opinions.

To solve this problem, we suggest:

(1) Industry and commerce should both be concerned with the overall situation and the supply and sales of chemical fertilizers should be self-sufficient in our own province. The price of small nitrogenous fertilizers in our province should be rationally adjusted, so that both industry and commerce will realize national operating profits. Outside the fulfillment of the state distribution and transfer tasks, administrative measures should be adopted so that basically there will not be any shipments of chemical fertilizers out of the province. At the same time, the over rigid price control in the province of chemical fertilizers produced outside the plan should be adjusted. Commerce should contract for the sale of all the chemical fertilizers produced by industry. Sales by the industry itself should be eliminated.

(2) The construction of special warehouses for chemical fertilizers should be strengthened. We suggest that the various planning departments place the

construction of chemical fertilizer warehouses in their plans. The supply and sales departments should also actively raise funds, so that warehouses meeting storage needs are gradually constructed within 2 to 3 years. For the moment, a seasonal price differential may also be considered for the small nitrogenous fertilizers, with higher prices during the brisk season and lower prices during the slack season with the overall accounting for the year basically equivalent to the list price. This would motivate the enthusiasm of the masses to store chemical fertilizers.

(3) Market management should be strengthened. We suggest that required management systems be established by the industrial and commercial management departments. Profiteering and speculation and resale of chemical fertilizers at high prices should be strictly banned.

5974  
CSO: 4007/48

SIX ANIMAL HUSBANDRY PRODUCTION BASES SET UP

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Oct 82 p 1

[Article: "State, Collectives and Individuals Team Up, Give Strong Support to Specialized and Key Project Households; Heilongjiang Province Sets Up Six Animal Husbandry Production Bases"]

[Text] Heilongjiang Province, making use of the advantages of its rich natural resources and in line with local conditions for raising cows, milk goats, cattle, sheep, medium-wool sheep, market hogs and chickens, has set up six different types of animal husbandry production bases. Most of the cities and counties are engaged in animal husbandry, though with different emphasis. The restructuring and building of such bases over the past 2 years have brought along the development of animal husbandry industry throughout the province.

Stress on building animal husbandry production bases was a significant measure adopted by Heilongjiang Province to carry out strategic changes in the agricultural development. The natural conditions of the province are fields intersected by five mountains, a grassland and a river. There are more than 76 million mu of grasslands, grass hills and hillside fields. Songnen Prairie in the west is abundant in alkaline-rich meadows; while Sanjiang Plain in the east grows luxuriant small-leaved camphoric forage grass. Various counties have numbers of scattered grasslands. Each year the province produces more than 500 million jin of bran, 800 million jin of bean cake, 4.4 billion jin of sugar beet. All these help tremendously the development of the animal husbandry industry. In the past, the distribution of agriculture was irrational, the emphasis was one-sidedly placed on grain, and the emphasis, within the industry of animal husbandry, was on "priority on pigs." Breeding of cattle, sheep and other plant-eating animals was neglected, thus animal husbandry slowly developed. Since 1979, by progressively readjusting the distribution of agriculture and the internal structure of the animal husbandry industry, we have achieved noticeable results. As of now, the total number of sheep and poultry in the province has nearly doubled, compared with that of 1978.

The province has given special attention to developing dairy cattle production that the masses are accustomed to and that is of comparatively high economic value. Three cities, such as Harbin and Qiqihar along the

railway line, and four counties, such as Shuangcheng, have been designated as dairy cattle production bases, which will promote the whole dairy cattle industry in the province. Since 1979, the number of cattle in the provincial inventory has been consistently increasing at a 20 percent yearly rate. To date, there are 115,000 cows, 85.5 percent more than that in 1978. Last year the province produced a total of 168,000 tons of fresh milk, 73.4 percent more than that in 1978.

In the production of animal husbandry, Heilongjiang Province has conscientiously implemented the Party Central Committee's policy on animal husbandry development, corrected the tendency of stressing the development of state-won and collective animal husbandry bases and neglecting the ones owned by the vast peasant and herdsman households. We have succeeded in opening simultaneously "the three doors" of state-owned, collective and individual enterprises, fully mobilizing thousands of agricultural households to participate actively in animal husbandry, and forcefully supporting specialized and major project households.

As of now, 270,000 livestock-raising specialized and key project households have been set up throughout the province. In addition, there are 175 centralized stations breeding chickens, cows and pigs. These stations have become an important strength in leading the vast peasants and herdsmen to a scientific animal husbandry industry.

6248  
CSO: 4007/16

HEILONGJIANG

GREATLY IMPROVED ECONOMIC SITUATION ON STATE FARMS REPORTED

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 17 Aug 82 p 1

[Article: "New Development of Province's State Farm and Land Reclamation Areas Following 3 Years of Readjustment and Restructuring; Structure of Agriculture Increasingly Rational Day by Day; Marked Rise in Economic Effectiveness; Rapid Development of Economic Diversification; and General Increase in Staff and Worker Earnings"]

[Test] Following the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, and as a result of 3 years of readjustment and restructuring, certain changes have taken place in the single form of ownership system, the single kind of occupation, the single form of wage distribution system, and the single avenue of employment in Heilongjiang's state farm and land reclamation areas. Since the farm work conference held at the beginning of this year, in particular, greater breakthroughs have occurred in work in these regards.

Restructuring of the sole economic form of ownership by all the people has vigorously developed the state-owned economy while actively supporting and developing the collective economy and the individual economy. As of the end of June, the number of collective economic enterprises in the state farm and land reclamation area had grown to more than 1,650, and more than 111,300 dependents and sons and daughters of staff and workers had found places in them. The number of individual households engaged in production of commodities numbered more than 3,000, and the number of industrial and commercial households had also grown to 965. The state farm and land reclamation area had also transferred 2,156 cadres to bring collective enterprises up to strength in a strengthening of the leadership of the collective economy in all its aspects.

Restructuring of the farming system's sole production of grain and beans for active development of economic diversification while positively not relaxing grain production. This year the state farm and land reclamation area's economic crop area amounted to 550,000 mu, a 34 percent increase over last year. The cattle, sheep and goat, poultry, and fish breeding industries also grew by 25 percent over last year. Growing of wood fungus and mushrooms increased by 30 percent over last year. The building of 19 production bases got underway for mountain grapes, hops, black currants, and Chinese medicinal materials. The output value of this year's economic diversification has been

estimated at 250 million yuan, an increase to 14 percent from the .8 percent ratio to gross output value of 1979.

Restructuring of the single fixed wage system form of distribution for active promotion of various forms of production systems of responsibility. This year, except for a small number of schools and hospitals, the 97 agricultural and livestock farms in the state farm and land reclamation system area, from farm organizations to grassroots level production units, will universally institute a system of basic wages plus fluctuating wages, and the linking of output to the calculation of remuneration in various forms of production responsibility systems for the arousal of the enthusiasm of both enterprises and workers.

Restructuring of the single avenue of employment, with labor departments recommending employment, voluntary organization of employment, and finding employment by oneself in a three-way program of employment to broaden employment avenues.

Up until 1979, the state farm and land reclamation area operated at a loss for more than 10 years, and economic diversification fluctuated from 6 to 10 percent of gross output value. Changes in the "four soles" economic situation has meant that for the past 3 years, except for last year when serious disasters entailed operating losses, profits rose for the 2 consecutive years of 1979 and 1980, the total figure amounting to 561 million yuan. This year the ratio of value from economic diversification to total output value broke 10 percent, and in one farm management bureau and two farms it reached or exceeded 20 percent. Because of the greater number of employed sons and daughters, increase in income from household sideline occupations, and increased bonuses, average per capita income increased from 239 yuan in 1977 to 343 yuan in 1981, a 43.5 percent increase.

9432  
CSO: 4007/4

PROGRESS IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION VIEWED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] Editor of XINHUA: For several years, the agricultural development situation in Henan Province has been delightful. The speed of yield increase of Henan and some other provinces shows that China's agricultural production has a very great potential and the prosperous development of rural villages has just got started. Reading the following report from Henan should help strengthen people's confidence in creating a new breakthrough in agriculture.

Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Congress, the rural villages of Henan Province have seriously implemented the various economic policies of the party and practiced various forms of an agricultural production responsibility system. A positive feeling has been aroused among the farming masses. Every year, there have been yield increases in grains, cotton, oil, and tobacco in the entire province. The situation in the rural villages is better and the livelihood of farmers is improving, year after year.

According to the information supplied most recently by the Henan Provincial Bureau of Statistics, the total value of agricultural products of the province in 1981 (calculated in the constant price [yuan value] of 1970) reached 121.3 billion yuan, an increase of 22.8 percent over that of 1978, averaging an annual increase of 7.1 percent. Compared with the average annual increase of 3.4 percent of the 26 years of 1952-78, the increase is more than twice as fast. The average net income of commune members of the province in 1981 reached 215.6 yuan/person, more than doubling that of 1978. With the production development and income increase, the members' consumption of grains, oil, meat, and eggs grew in leaps and their housing conditions obviously improved. Now, the farming masses have left behind the life of poverty of "sweet potato soup and sweet potato bread; no living without sweet potatoes." They are living a rich life of "a house with a tiled roof, eating fine grain, and having money left in the bank." In this province of historically frequent disasters and low production, the influence of leftism has been cleared away since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Congress and the internal structure of agriculture readjusted. While earnestly attending to grain production, diversified operation has been urgently pursued to guarantee yield increases in grain, cotton, oil, and tobacco year after year. According to statistics,

the total grain production of the province in 1981 was 46.3 billion jin, an increase of 10.4 percent over that of 1978, averaging an annual increase of 3.3 percent in these 3 years; it has increased faster than the average annual increase of 2.9 percent for the 26 years from 1952 to 1978, to create the highest historical record of total production. On the basis of last year's abundant harvest of summer grains, this year's summer grain production was further increased to reach a total of 22.7 billion jin. Compared with the production of 1978, the total cotton production of the province in 1981 grew 58.4 percent, that of tobacco 29.8 percent, that of rapeseed 1.3-fold. Compared with the rapeseed production of 1981, the production this year was 33.5 percent higher. At the end of 1981, the number of large animals in the stalls all over the province exceeded the highest record in history.

The contribution of Henan Province to the country is becoming greater and greater.

6248  
CSO: 4007/57

## PROVINCE PEASANTS' LIVING STANDARD INCREASES

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 23 Sep 82 p 2

[Article: "Good Policy Brings Good Living; The Life of the Peasants of our Province Has Distinctly Improved"]

[Text] Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, with a series of economic policies of our party put into full effect, our province's agricultural production has achieved considerably rapid development and the peasants' life has shown distinct improvement. The following are the survey statistics of 1,000 commune households' income, by the Provincial Statistical Bureau:

In 1981, the average net income per capita was 258 yuan, 103 yuan more than that of 1979, which was 155 yuan, increasing progressively at an 18.5 percent yearly rate.

The percentage of average net income of over 300 yuan among the surveyed households rose from 5.4 percent in 1978 to 33.3 percent in 1981; while the percentage of average net income of less than 100 yuan dropped from 26.4 percent in 1978 to 1.3 percent in 1981. Compared with 1978, the 1981 consumed grain ration per commune members has had, on an average, an increase of 16 jin, consumed cooking oil increased 2 jin, meat 6.1 jin, eggs 1 jin, seafood 1.7 jin, and wine 2.2 jin. The quantity of wool and silk fabric and fine wool purchased has increased respectively 8.2, 6.9, and 2.6 times compared with 1978.

In 1981, in terms of the "four big items," every hundred commune households have, on an average, 41.7 bicycles an increase of 21.7 more compared with 1978; 18.5 sewing machines--9.5 more compared with 1978; 46.1 radios--34 more; and 108.1 watches--57 more than in 1978.

During the 3 years of 1979-1981, 29.6 percent of the surveyed households have built new houses. Since 1981, every family has, on an average, 3.9 rooms, 0.3 room more than in 1978. The living space per capita has reached an average of 11.2 square metre. Of the current housing the space of brick and wood structure has increased to 70.3 percent from 54.7 percent in 1979.

6248  
CSO: 4007/16

JIANGSU

MARKED INCREASE IN RURAL INCOME REPORTED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Sep 82 p 2

[Article: "Marked Increase in Rural Jiangsu Average Per Capita Distributed Income; Responsibility Systems Changes High Cost Low Benefit Situation in Agriculture; Province's Collective Distributions in 1981 Averaged 130.39 Yuan Per Capita; Annual Increase in Income Distributed to Commune Members 11 Times Greater Than Average Annual Increases During Past 21 Years"]

[Text] In Jiangsu Province, where agricultural production has developed rapidly yet commune member income has increased but little, in 1981 overall costs in agriculture fell for the first time and net income increased tremendously in a heartening situation. Counties (or municipalities) in the province having average per capita distributions of more than 200 yuan numbered one-fifth of the total, and the number of wealthy production teams with incomes per capita of more than 300 yuan doubled over 1980. Annual increase in income distributed to commune members was 11 times greater than average annual income increases during the past 21 years.

Statistics from departments concerned show that in 1981 average per capita collective distributions amounted to 130.39 yuan, 24.31 yuan more than during the previous year, for a 22 percent increase. Counties (or municipalities) with per capita incomes of more than 200 yuan spurted from the five of the previous year to 16. Wealthy production brigades and production teams in which per capita distributions were more than 300 yuan rose from the previous year's 249 and 2,128 respectively to 682 and 4,311.

The level of agricultural production in Jiangsu Province has always held a leading position nationally. However, owing to failure to give attention to cost accounting and poor administration and management, in the 21 year period from the beginning of cooperativization in 1978 speed of increase in overall agricultural costs greatly exceeded speed of increase in total earnings. During the past 21 years, average per capita peasant income has increased annually by only 2.20 yuan.

After Jiangsu Province conscientiously put into effect the party's various rural economic policies, the not very fast increase in commune member distributed income changed. All prefectures first of all adapted general methods to local situations in a readjustment of crop patterns for grain and economic

crops, and comprehensively developed farming, forestry, livestock raising, sideline occupation, and fishery production. By 1981 forestry, livestock raising, sideline occupation and fishery output value already accounted for 44.6 percent, or nearly half, of the province's gross output value from agriculture. In 1981, for the first time the province's gross income from agriculture broke the 11.1 billion mark, which was 1.26 billion yuan or 12.8 percent more than 1980 to create an all-time high. Total agricultural production costs fell for the first time, declining by more than 100 million or 2.5 percent from 1980. Establishment and perfection of production responsibility systems played a key role in the tremendous increase in commune member income. In 1981, more than 71 percent of production teams in the province established "double contracting" [contracting of production and work tasks] responsibility systems linking remuneration to output, and made improvements in agricultural administration and management. Statistics show an 89 million yuan decrease from 1980 in production costs for the province as a whole.

Institution of agricultural production responsibility systems also overcame and reduced the problem of rash spending and subsidies on the part of the collective, gorging on food and drink, and inviting guest and sending gifts at the expense of the collective. Such miscellaneous expenditures fell by 24.6 million yuan in 1981 as compared with 1980 for a 9.9 percent decline.

9432  
CSO: 4007/4

PROVINCIAL NOTICE ISSUED ON FALL PLANTING

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 10 Sep 82 p 2

[Article: "Provincial People's Government Issues Notice on a Further Good Job of Fall Planting. Planting of Wheat in Sufficient Amounts and Well Under the Inspiration of the Spirit of the 12th Party Central Committee"]

[Text] The Provincial People's Government recently issued a notice on doing a further good job of fall planting, which called upon all jurisdictions to arouse the broad masses of cadres and people under inspiration of the spirit of the 12th Party Central Committee to do a solid job of planting wheat in sufficient quantities and well.

The "Notice" required the following:

1. Making sure that planned fall planting areas are planted. The 55 million mu fall planting area that the provincial government has handed down this year was set with readjustments made in the structure of agriculture during the past several years in mind and following study of current actual circumstances in the province as a whole. The planting area assigned each jurisdiction should be fulfilled as figured, and efforts made to exceed the figure. This fall the soil moisture situation is fairly good in most parts of the province. This is beneficial for fulfillment of fall planting plans, and all conditions are at hand for timely planting of more wheat. In Shandong Province where population is large relative to available land, food is a matter of primary importance. Wheat is the province's major grain crop, and the amount of commodity wheat production is large. How good the wheat harvest has an extremely great bearing on fulfillment of the province's grain output plans and state purchase quotas. Today the conflict between supply and demand for grain in the province is pronounced, and use of every available means to achieve a large grain harvest next summer has become an issue of major importance. In order to increase wheat output very greatly, it is necessary, of course, to try to increase yields per unit of area. However, unless a sufficiently large area is planted, this will not work. Reportedly several prefectures (particularly northwestern prefectures of the province where economic crops are concentrated) plan to plant an area far less than that provided for in provincial plans. In all places in which plans have not been well implemented, conscientious efforts should be made to indoctrinate cadres and masses, proceed from the situation as a whole, and make all around arrangements for grain and economic crops keeping all factors in mind.

2. Efforts should be made to improve quality of fall planting. There should be a conscientious summarization of experiences with increased wheat output for many years in the past, a firm grip taken on measures to increase output including water, fertilizer, soil, seeds, and closeness of planting, and efforts made to plant as early as possible. Extremely close attention should be given to preservation of soil moisture, guarding against drought before drought occurs, creating soil moisture when drought occurs, and doing unified planning taking all factors into consideration in harvesting, sowing, and tending the crops, clearing away the stubble of the previous crops and plowing the soil at the same time to insure earliest possible sowing. Every available means should be used to enlarge the irrigated area, superior varieties selected on the basis of adaptation of general methods to local situations, maintain high standards, and strictly require fulfillment of fall planting quotas.

3. More good work in the supply of materials. Railroad and transportation departments should make priority arrangements for the hauling of the chemical fertilizer, pesticides, seeds, and farm machinery and implements required for fall planting. Right now the shortage of diesel fuel is a prominent problem, and the state is currently unable to increase allocation norms. All that can be done is to conserve use of diesel fuel stringently, making sure that it is used only where absolutely necessary. Where tractors are being used for hauling as a business, the practice must be decisively stopped. Wherever some fuel can be squeezed from use by commune and brigade industrial sideline enterprises, it may be used in fall planting. Insofar as possible, an increase in electric power load should be allocated for agriculture to support fall planting in an effort to plant wheat in sufficient quantity and well.

4. Actual leadership of fall planting work should be strengthened. Rural villages are about to enter the extremely busy stage of the three autumn jobs [harvesting, plowing, and sowing]. Opportunities cannot be missed, for the time once gone will never return. In every task, the extremely busy season in farming has to be taken into consideration with unified planning that takes all factors into consideration being done and all-around arrangements being made under leadership of CPC committees. Prefectures, counties, and communes should organize large groups of cadres to go down into the country-side to study the 12 major documents with the masses and do a good job of fall planting. Serious attention should be devoted to the rule of agricultural science and technical personnel to raise the level of scientific farming. Production responsibility systems should be perfected, and contract agreements entered into providing for production, sales, withholdings, rewards, and penalties. Attention should also be given help to the small number of hardship households in planting wheat. In flatland areas along the Huang He and in lake areas, all difficulties should be overcome to plant wheat in sufficient amounts and well so as to buttress the confidence and capacity of the masses to provide for and help themselves by engaging in production.

9432  
CSO: 4007/b

AUTUMN PLANTING NEARLY COMPLETED

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 14 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] A responsible member of the provincial committee spoke to this reporter yesterday that planting of more than 50 million mu of autumn wheat has been completed in the province and the cadres and commune members of rural villages are making continuous efforts to round up what work remains to be done to guarantee the quality and the quantity of the 55 million mu autumn planting plan of the province. This committee member said that this year the party committees and governments of all levels in the province have emphasized the autumn planting work. The masses have been fully mobilized to learn to implement the 12 great spirits of the party. The revolutionary will and passion for labor of the cadres and masses thus aroused form an effective push for the development of the autumn planting work. At present, aside from the four prefectures of northwestern Shandong which concentrate on cotton production, the planting plans distributed by the province of the other nine prefectures and cities have been basically completed. Not a few units are encouraging the masses to expand the wheat acreage.

Compared with the autumn planting of last year, this year's planting has the following major characteristics: Firstly, it got started earlier and progressed faster. Due to the fact that this year's summer planting was earlier, the autumn crop matured earlier so that the harvest, plowing, and planting time was all generally earlier than last year. Before the national holiday, 31 million-plus mu of wheat had been planted, 11 million mu more than the same time last year. Secondly the foundation was good and the quality was high. The soil moisture condition this year was better than at the same time last year. The quantity of farm fertilizer applied this year was about the same but the quality was better and the quantity of chemical fertilizer applied was obviously more than last year. Calculating on the basis of the quantity of fertilizer prepared and the actual acreage planted, on the average 45 jin of nitrogen chemical fertilizer and 60 jin of phosphate fertilizer were applied per mu. In the cotton region, there was an additional application of 30-plus jin of residue cake per mu. The land was intensively worked and leveled and the machine-plowed and machine-planted acreage was 20 to 30 percent larger than last year. Mounds were built in all wheat fields that were to be irrigated. By now, 36 million mu of the wheat fields that have been seeded have germinated and the seedlings appear to be complete and in good shape in most of these fields. Thirdly the system of wheat production responsibility was implemented early and well. When the

autumn planting plan was being formulated in the various areas the wheat production responsibility system was worked out at the same time and production contracts were signed almost everywhere. The relationship of unity [in planning] and division [in responsibility] was also well handled. Fourthly there was an obvious improvement in scientific cropping. Technical training was carried out in all the areas. In most cases, training classes of various levels were organized before autumn planting. According to incomplete statistics, more than 700,000 cadres and farmers of communes and brigades participated in these training classes. More than 80 counties in the province practiced the agricultural technology responsibility system to take care of more than 3 million mu of wheatfields, more than doubling the acreage last year. Based upon the change in the condition of fertilizer and water, the various areas also changed the wheat breeds to cause the breed arrangement to be basically reasonable. In a word, the autumn planting work in the province has been performed relatively well this year, but there remain some problems. A few areas and units arranged less acreage than the planting plan distributed by the province, to result in a total shortfall of 1 million mu. In the cotton production region, the planting work progressed slowly. Some units have completed only half of their planting tasks. In some areas, the drought persists and it has become more and more difficult to carry out drought-resistant planting. Moreover, due to severe drought, germination of some wheat fields is not complete and the condition of missing seedlings is relatively serious. The provincial committee member pointed out that now that Cold-dew [8 Oct] is over, even with the relatively high temperature, there is not much suitable time left for wheat planting. All the areas should strengthen the leadership still further to finish whatever work remains to be done to guarantee the completion of the 55 million mu autumn planting plan of the province. For those units which progress slowly, the leadership, by all means, should be concentrated for an all out assault to speed up planting. In areas of concentrated cotton production, there should be an overall planning to resolve the labor contradiction of cotton harvest and autumn planting. Measures must be adopted to hurry up with the work of uprooting and turning over the stubble so as to plant sufficient wheat to meet the requirement of the state's plan. Areas and units suffering from severe drought should continue to mobilize the masses to carry out the drought resistance struggle. The soil should be moistened according to the actual condition of each locality before planting, or the method of seeding first before watering should be adopted to complete the autumn planting task before Hoar-frost-descends [23 Oct]. Those units that have completed or basically completed the autumn planting task should try to enlarge the wheat acreage as much as the condition permits. The wheatfields that have been seeded should be managed in a timely manner. Wherever the soil is deficient in moisture, supplementary water should be applied; wherever the seeds have germinated, the seedlings should be carefully inspected and thinned if they are too dense and supplemented if they are not dense enough. The tillering water should be duly applied. Attention should be given to prevention and control of ground pests to guarantee complete and strong seedlings to form a good foundation for next year's good harvest.

6248  
CSO: 4007/54

PROVINCE'S IMPOVERISHED PREFECTURES POST PROGRESS

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 15 Sep 82 p 2

[Article: "Tremendous Changes in Four Northwest Shandong Prefectures in 3 Years; Third Plenary Session Policies Good; Becoming Prosperous Requires Full Reliance on Party Leadership"]

[Text] The four northwestern prefectures of Shandong, which were the very first in the province to institute the responsibility systems of "contracting output quotas to households" and "contracting work tasks to households," have readjusted their agricultural crop patterns over the past 3 years to make the most of advantages for the growing of cotton. As a result, gross income from agriculture has more than doubled, and commune member distributed income has almost tripled. The broad masses of cadres and people have termed the spirit of the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee "a pleasant rain after long drought."

Heze, Liaocheng, Dezhou, and Huimin prefectures located in northwestern Shandong consist of 13 counties with an agricultural population totaling more than 21 million and more than 41 million mu of cultivated land. Population and cultivated land area amount respectively to one-third and 40 percent of the province's total. During the more than 20 years prior to the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, these four prefectures consumed a total of more than 7.1 billion jin of grain sold at a uniform price, incurred debts to the state amounting to more than 600 million yuan, and spent more than 800 million yuan of national relief funds. Since the Third Plenary Session, tremendous changes have occurred in the situation here. Major differences between 1981 and 1978 explainable in figures were as follows:

Total cotton output rose from somewhat more than 1.89 million dan to somewhat more than 10.97 million dan.

Gross income from agriculture amounted to 4.39 billion yuan, up 103.96 percent.

Average per capita collective distributions reached 138.80 yuan per year, a 92.10 yuan increase and more than 10 percent higher than the average for the province as a whole. On average, every 10 commune member households had 9.6 bicycles, 4.3 sewing machines, 4.5 wristwatches, 7.1 radios, and about one-third of all peasant households built new tile-roofed houses. Bank savings accounts increased 6.7 fold.

Contributions to the country have become greater and greater. Over a 3-year period they sold the state a total of more than 21 million dan of cotton, more than 900 million jin of grain, plus large quantities of furs, meats, and timber.

Collective accumulations have increased steadily, public accumulation funds amounting to 132 million yuan for a 40.4 percent increase. Collective grain reserves amounted to more than 26 million jin. The number of farm machines has increased greatly, and the amount of collectively owned fixed assets has risen.

9432  
CSO: 4007/4

## BRISK RURAL MARKETING ACTIVITIES IN TAIAN PREFECTURE

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 10 Sept 82 p 2

[Article: "Adhere to the Principle of Taking the Planned Economy as the Key Link With Market Regulation Being Supplementary; Taian Prefecture Supply and Marketing Cooperative Staff and Workers Study 12 Major Documents; Look to Future With Full Confidence at Being Able To Do a Good Job of Rural Market Busy Season Purchase and Marketing Work"]

[Text] Taian Prefecture supply and marketing cooperative cadres, staff, and workers have assiduously studied the 12 important documents for further correct understanding and implementation of the principle of taking the planned economy as the key link with market regulation being supplementary, and to take action to do a genuinely good job of market busy season purchase and marketing work.

In the course of studying the 12 important documents, the supply and marketing cooperative cadre, staff, and workers in this prefecture related the study to supply and marketing work realities in the prefecture, and reviewed the achievements that have been won since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee. In the period between 1979 and 1981, Taian Prefecture supply and marketing system procurement of agricultural sideline products has risen from a total figure of 94 million yuan to 128.12 million yuan, and average annual sales of agriculture sideline products to the state have risen from 16 yuan to 25 yuan. Rural business sales figures for the prefecture have gone from 440 million yuan to 491.6 million yuan for giant strides in a 3 year period. Quantities of major agricultural sideline products purchased such as cotton, fruits, mulberry silkworm cocoons, honey, jute, santiao [0005 2742], livestock products, and manufactures made of reeds, and quantities of industrial products marketed such as bicycles, wristwatches, wall clocks, television sets, radios, and chemical fiber cloth set all-time highs. The broad masses of cadres, staff and workers look ahead with confidence and strength at the bright prospects for socialist business, determined to understand better and carry out the principle of taking the planned economy as the key link with market regulation being supplementary to do a better job of rural commercial work.

Rural markets are now entering the busy season, and mountain area building endeavors will also soon start an upsurge. Taian Prefecture supply and

marketing cooperatives have decided to invest nearly 1 million yuan in support of production in mountain regions to help communes and brigades develop economic diversification. One-third of the funds are to be used for the planting of resources; one-third is to be used in scientific and technical experiments; and one-third is to be used in product processing. Ten dry fruit [nuts and condiments] bases, 10 fresh fruit bases, five livestock bases, and three tiaozi [2742 1131] bases are to be built. In addition, no opportunities will be lost to take a firm grip on procurement of agricultural sideline products, notably cotton and fruits. By sending goods into the countryside, extending wholesale points into the countryside, through the use of state-supplied joint business ventures, and the conversion of shops acting as agents for purchases and sales to businesses run by production teams themselves, by keeping channels open, and by organizing dispatch to the countryside of industrial products, a good job of supplying the means of production for the "three autumn jobs" [harvesting, plowing, and sowing] will be done. Day after day regional supply and marketing cooperative leaders have held continuous vocational meetings of supply and marketing cooperatives in each county, and they have gone to prefecture native products stations, means of production stations, and cotton and hemp stations to inspect the situation and formulate specific programs. They have also assigned seven people to organize work teams to be sent to Xintai, Ningyang, and Xinwen counties to gain an understanding of the situation regarding support to the construction of mountain regions, and to urge on development of supply and marketing activities. According to incomplete statistics, between 1 and 4 September the prefecture's supply and marketing system sent 3,500 shipments of goods into the countryside, marketed 15.2 million yuan worth of goods, and purchased agricultural sideline products to a total value of 5.72 million yuan.

9432  
CSO: 4007/4

SHANDONG

BRIEFS

RECORD DOMESTIC ANIMAL BREEDING--The Animal Husbandry Department of Huimin Prefecture established and perfected a large domestic animal breeding economic responsibility system to allow the three indices of mating, insemination, and birth to reach the highest level in the prefecture's history. They first reorganized the 37 state-operated and commune-operated domestic animal breed improvement stations. Following reorganization, a detailed work rule was formulated for each station to establish and perfect an economic responsibility system for each job and to award prizes of mating and insemination classes to encourage the cadres and technicians to be positive. The Fuguo Breed Improvement Station of Zhanhua County established an insemination point in Yongfeng which is rather far from the station, and every day technicians traveled 40 li to the insemination point to meet the animal breeding needs of the masses. In the first half of this year, more than 1,600 female animals were inseminated, a 2-fold increase over the entire year last year. The 17 state-operated animal breed improvement stations of the prefecture have all surpassed last year's records in the number of animals inseminated and the number of successful pregnancies. Private households raising stud animals are identified, registered, and certified by the commune animal husbandry and veterinary medicine department and provided with a certificate to allow mating participation. The prefecture now has 120-plus households thus certified and they raise more than 150 studs to inseminate 9,360 female animals, amounting to 18 percent of all female animals inseminated in the entire prefecture. [Text] [Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 13 Oct 82 p 1] 6248

COTTON OUTPUT--Once more the cotton harvest in the province has been good this year. The cotton crop is growing very well everywhere and there is a general yield increase. The cotton farmers are happily picking the new cotton, on the one hand, and negotiating sales and deliveries to the state, on the other. Middle summer bolls are numerous and boll openings concentrated so that the cotton purchase has arrived ahead of time. By 10 October, the daily purchase quantity reached 300,000 dan and in the province 6,231,000 dan of ginned cotton had been bought, 1.39-fold of the same period last year. In order to carry out the cotton purchase realistically and well, the leaders of the various cotton-producing areas have cooperated closely with related departments and tried to perform all items of work well. The Weifang Prefecture extended, with all out efforts, the method of using the production team or several teams together as

a unit seller and relatively good results have been obtained. This method basically resolves the problem of cotton purchase difficulty. After the implementation of the joint production responsibility system in such counties as Gaotang, Linqing, Xiajin, Huicheng, etc, with respect to cotton production, the new condition of a growing number of households selling separately has occurred and the work of designating fixed time, place, and lots for balanced purchases and deliveries is being earnestly carried out. Under the guidance and support of the local party committees and governments, many purchase stations are also urgently organizing short distance transport of cotton for timely delivery of the purchased cotton to the cotton processing plants. [Text] [Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 13 Oct 82 p 1] 6248

HIGH YIELD CORN VARIETY--Li Denghai [2621 4098 3189], the national new long march assault specialist and the head of the agricultural science team of the Houdeng Brigade of Xiyou Commune and his friends bred out the corn superior variety, Yedan No 2. This year, it produced a very good harvest over a large area. The provincial, prefecture, and county science and technology departments acknowledged, after on-site inspection and receipt most recently, that the yield of the 10,480 mu of corn averaged 1,072 jin/mu. According to the specialists who came to the inspection, this kind of high corn yield over such a large area is unprecedented in the country. This result has presented a delightful prospect for future large-scale increase of unit yield of direct seeded corn. Li Denghai and his friends of the agricultural science team worked very hard for 7 years to select and breed out in 1979 this new superior breed of corn, Yedan No 2. It has good stalk shape; the weight of the grain is high. It is resistant to Helminthosporium leaf spot disease of corn, suitable for dense planting, and highly adaptable. It has produced 1,807.7 jin/mu as spring corn and 1,613 jin/mu as summer corn respectively to create the high yield record of corn in north China and received the provincial science and technology award. Tests by some scientific research units and commune-brigades of 24 provinces, cities, and autonomous regions have all produced yields of above 1,000 jin/mu. This year, it is used for the 10,480 mu of corn of all the 18 brigades of Xiyou Commune. Under the guidance and with the help of the supervising science and technology department, they designed a complete set of scientific management program to strengthen the management of the corn crop to apply nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium in a coordinated manner, to apply water in a timely manner, and to exterminate pests. With the joint effort of cadres and masses, serious drought and pest calamities were overcome to produce the large area high yield result. [Text] [Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 13 Oct 82 p 1] 6248

CSO: 4007/54

Meteorology

AUTHOR: ZHANG Tingzhi [1728 1694 3112]  
YANG Yang [2799 2254]  
JIANG Shangcheng [5592 1424 1004]

ORG: ZHANG of the Institute of Meteorological Sciences, Liaoning Province;  
YANG of the Flood-control Headquarters, Ministry of Water Conservancy; JIANG of the  
Department of Geophysics, Beijing University

TITLE: "Effects of the No 4 Typhoon in 1977 on the Heavy Rainstorm over North  
China"

SOURCE: Beijing BEIFANG TIANQI WEN JI [WEATHER IN NORTH CHINA] in Chinese No 2,  
May 82 pp 1-8

TEXT OF ENGLISH ABSTRACT: In this paper, a detailed analysis is presented to show  
the effects of the No 4 typhoon of 1977 on the heavy rainstorm in Hebei and Liaoning  
provinces of north China. It was found that during the late summer the landed  
typhoon along the east coast of China caused a hard rainstorm on north China mainly  
through the low-level SE jet between the typhoon and the Pacific subtropical high.  
This low-level jet was an important interaction link between the typhoon and the  
west trough. It not only transported a large amount of water vapor and led to  
vapor convergence, but also formed energy grontogenesis along the shear line of  
the middle-low troposphere and provided convective instability energy which is  
necessary for the mesoscale convective activity.

[Continuation of BEIFANG TIANQI WEN JI No 2, May 82 pp 1-8]

In addition, there was inhomogeneity of the low-level jet in time and space and,  
in particular, there were south wind pulses on the low-level jet. These south wind  
pulses propagated northward along the low-level jet and directly triggered the genera-  
tion and development of mesoscale system.

Finally, according to the interaction between large and mesoscale systems, it is  
emphasized that the interaction of middle- and low-latitude large-scale systems  
is very important for the short range forecast of hard rainfall.

AUTHOR: TIAN Shengchun [3944 3932 2504]

ORG: Institute of Atmospheric Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences

TITLE: "A Study of the Condition of the Occurrence of Convective Rainstorm at the Northwestern Subtropical High in North China in Summer"

SOURCE: Beijing BEIFANG TIANQI WEN JI [WEATHER IN NORTH CHINA] in Chinese No 2, May 82 pp 9-18

TEXT OF ENGLISH ABSTRACT: In this paper a case of a convective rainstorm on 5-6 August 1977 at the northwestern subtropical high in north China is analyzed diagnostically with data of sounding for 3 days. The mesoscale features of convective rainstorms are revealed.

It is shown that the abundant water vapor and interaction between cold dry current and warm moist current will cause the formation of mesoscale vortex and then the rainstorm occurs.

The early day's features of wind, temperature and moisture field are shown and the suitable physical conditions of the background are summarized. It is also shown that the small  $R_i$ -parameter and  $T-T_d < 3^\circ\text{C}$  existing in the whole air column are favorable macroscopic conditions for the rapid increasing of the small water drop.

AUTHOR: YANG Hongmei [2799 4767 2734]  
LEI Yeshun [7191 7183 7311]

ORG: Both of the Institute on Weather and Climate Research, Academy of Meteorological Science

TITLE: "Local Conditions Inducing Exceptional Severe Rainstorm of the Warm Lid Type"

SOURCE: Beijing BEIFANG TIANQI WEN JI [WEATHER IN NORTH CHINA] in Chinese No 2, May 82 pp 19-24

TEXT OF ENGLISH ABSTRACT: According to analysis for 10 cases of the exceptional severe rainstorm of the warm lid type, it is found that they occur during similar local conditions which precede the onset of the rainstorm by several hours. The conditions are the meso- or small-scale energy front, the deep moist layer with high energy level, the large latent instability energy and the trigger systems (the lower and middle level convergence).

AUTHOR: LI Jishun [2621 0679 7311]

ORG: Institute of Atmospheric Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences

TITLE: "Some Climatic Characteristics of Hailstorms and Heavy Rainstorms in China"

SOURCE: Beijing BEIFANG TIANQI WEN JI [WEATHER IN NORTH CHINA] in Chinese No 2, May 82 pp 31-39

TEXT OF ENGLISH ABSTRACT: In this paper, the climatic analysis of the hailstorms and heavy rainstorms in China is made. It is found that a heavy rainstorm often occurs in eastern China and a hailstorm in western China. With seasonal variation, the maximum frequency of the latter is about 1 month earlier than that of the former. It is indicated that hailstorms often occur in the region between the polar cold air mass and modified cold air mass in middle latitude, but heavy rainstorms occur in the region between the modified cold air mass in the middle latitude and the tropical warm moist air mass.

AUTHOR: CAO Gangfeng [2580 6921 6912]  
YANG Xishou [2799 0823 1108]

ORG: CAO of the Meteorological Observatory of Shandong Province; YANG of the Department of Mathematics, Shandong University

TITLE: "A Method for Predicting the Occurrence of Huang-Huai Cyclones\* by Discriminant Analysis"

SOURCE: Beijing BEIFANG TIANQI WEN JI [WEATHER IN NORTH CHINA] in Chinese No 2, May 82 pp 84-90

TEXT OF ENGLISH ABSTRACT: The method for predicting the occurrence of Huang-Huai cyclones by discriminant analysis is formed on the basis of the practical forecast. First, the data of the multidimensional predictor should be projected according to Fisher criterion on a plane, on which the boundary between the occurrence and non-occurrence of the cyclone should then be decided. The forecast according to the decision boundary is superior to that made with a single linear discriminant function.

---

\*A cyclone formed at the Yellow River and Huai River region.

AUTHOR: ZHAO Jingzhong [6392 2529 1813]

ORG: Department of Geophysics, Beijing University

TITLE: "Understandings From the Prediction of Extremely Heavy Rainfall in East Hebei on 28 Jul 79"

SOURCE: Beijing BEIFANG TIANQI WEN JI [WEATHER IN NORTH CHINA] in Chinese No 2, May 82 pp 114-117

ABSTRACT: A heavy rainfall, as much as 430 mm in some places, occurred in the early morning of 28 Jul 79 in E. Hebei. A forecast map (Fig 1) made by the author, 24 hours prior to the rain, with TAO Zuyu [7118 4371 6877] MENG Guangli [1322 1684 4409] of Beijing University and LIU Chunzhen [0491 2504 5550] ZHANG Fuyuan [1728 4395 0337] of Meteorology Group, Ministry of Water Conservancy participating, coincides very well with the rainfall report issued by the State (Fig 2) in terms of the areas of distribution of the extraordinarily heavy rain. The paper reports the procedure used for the forecasting. Based upon an analysis of the rainstorm formation situation in the vicinity and the Mongolian low eddy, the position of the 300 mb jet stream and the center of the 700 mb up current were taken into consideration. The uplifting action of the southern slopes of Yanshan Mountains on the southeastly of the Bahai Bay was estimated; the cloud scan of the Japanese satellite GMSI and Japanese weather forecasts for 26 and 27 of Jul were used as references for the authors to pinpoint the center of the rain in the area to the north of Tangshan. A method summarized by the authors to forecast effectively the localized rainstorms in the month of Aug in Beijing is mentioned in the paper but not actually introduced.

AUTHOR: XIA Jianping [1115 1696 1627]

ORG: Gansu Provincial Bureau of Meteorology

TITLE: "A Brief Report of the Weather During the Flood of Autumn 81 in the Upper Reaches of Huanghe"

SOURCE: Beijing BEIFANG TIANQI WEN JI [WEATHER IN NORTH CHINA] in Chinese No 3, May 82 pp 120-122

ABSTRACT: Following a dry spell in early Aug, starting on 13 Aug, it rained continuously almost without interruption in the upper reaches of Huanghe. By early to middle Sep, the flood of the region was the worst ever, according to actual hydrological records. The hydroelectric power station, Longyanxia, then under construction and the vast region of both banks of Huanghe in Qinghai, Gansu, Ningxia, and Nei Meng were seriously threatened. The paper does not mention the extent of the damage, however. The meteorological situation, in the 3 periods of late Aug, 30 Aug to 7 Sep, and 8-14 Sep, is briefly reported. The flood receded a few days after the rain stopped, finally, on 14 Sep. The total rainfall in the month, the average 500 mb situation, the major low pressure centers, and the rate of flow in Maqu Gansu in units of m/sec are reported in graphs in the paper.

6248

CSO: 4011/27

END

**END OF  
FICHE  
DATE FILMED**

22 DEC 82